

Rh. Teysmanni, Miq., a yellow flowered plant, grows on Penang Hill. It is an ally of *Rh. javanicum*, Benn., which is the fourth species.

All these grow on the trees as epiphytes, usually at considerable altitudes, *i. e.*, from 2,000 feet upwards.

The only other plant of the order *Ericaceæ* yet recorded from the Peninsula is a *Diplycosia microphylla*, Becc., a remarkable little creeping plant, which appears to be common at high altitudes. It has more of the appearance of one of the bilberry family, with tough, wiry branches, and small oval leaves.

The allied orders of *Vacciniaceæ* and *Epacridæ* are represented respectively, in Singapore, by *Vaccinium malaccense* a bush of considerable size, with pink or white sweet-scented heather bell-shaped flowers, and small eatable black bilberries; and the remarkable *Leucopogon malayanus*, Jack, a large bush with hard, sharp-pointed leaves, very small white flowers, and sweet but very small orange berries. Both grow on sandy ground near Changi towards Tanah Merah, *Leucopogon* forming here dense thickets. Another species of *Vaccinium* also grows in Pekan, with longer and more crimson flowers.

H. N. R.

POGONIA PUNCTATA, BL., IN SINGAPORE.

The genus of orchids *Pogonia* has not hitherto been recorded from the Malay Peninsula, but as the surrounding countries produce a number of species, it is not to be wondered at that at least one kind should occur here. Some months ago, I found in a stream on the western slope of Bukit Timah a small plant of some species of this genus, and by carefully transferring the small tuber with its solitary leaf to the Botanic Gardens, I was able to induce it at last to flower, when it proved to be *P. punctata*, Bl.—a plant obtained by BLUME from the slopes of Mount Pangerang in Java, and figured by

him in the "Orchids of the Malay Archipelago" (Tab. 42).

This plant belongs to the section of the genus in which the umbrella-shaped leaf appears alone, and, after remaining for a short time, suddenly withers and is followed by a stem bearing one or more flowers. In this species the leaf is about three inches tall, the blade being orbicular, cordate dark green and more or less purple beneath. The flower stem is about the same height, covered with sheaths, which are thickly dotted with purple, whence the trivial name. It bears a single nodding flower about an inch and a half long, with a purple ovary and a pale glower thickly spotted all over outside with purple. The petals and sepals are very narrow linear acute. The lip is white with violet spots. The flower has a faint scent of cucumbers. It never seems fully to open. Probably it is not so rare as it would appear, for, without doubt, it is an exceedingly difficult plant to find, as it is very inconspicuous and occurs apparently quite sporadically. I have several times since hunted in the spot where I found this little plant, and never seen any more.

H. N. R.

THE KERINGGA.

Since writing the account of the Caringa (more correctly Keringga) in the last number of the Journal, I have received a letter from Mr. WATERHOUSE, of the British Museum, in which he tells me that the specimens I sent him are *Æcophylla smaragdina* and not *Formica gracilipes*. It apparently takes its name of *smaragdina* (emerald green) from the curious dusk-green colour of the winged female. It is identical with the insect of Ceylon and Southern India.

H. N. R.

EUDROMIAS VEREDUS IN SINGAPORE.

ON the 13th of May, 1891, the Museum Taxidermist, Mr. L. A. FERNANDEZ, saw a Malay boy capturing birds by